V. Bellini and R. Potenza

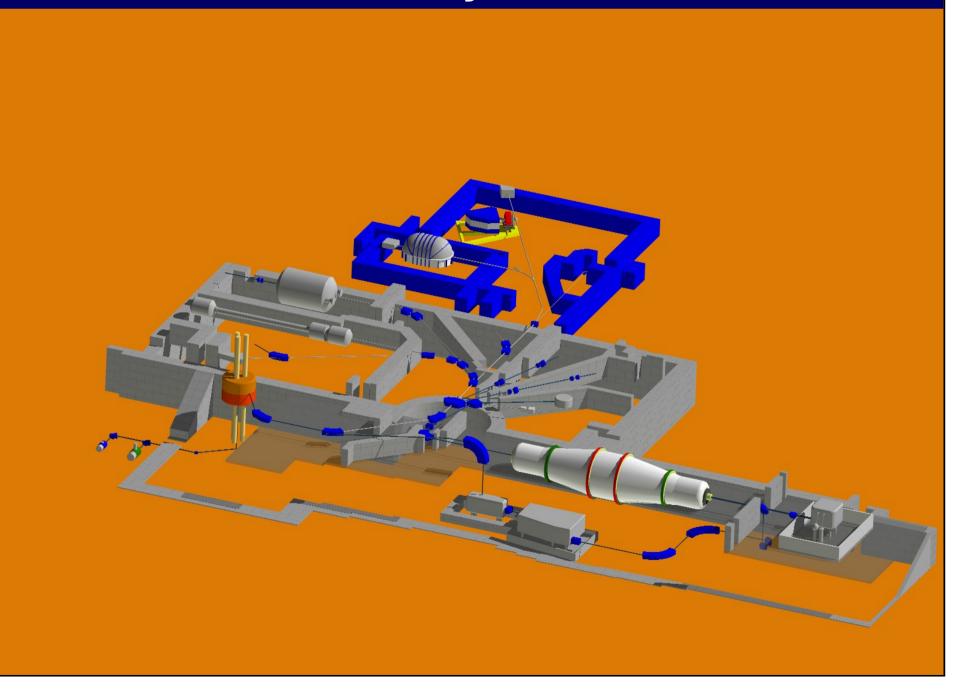
Possible contribution
of
Catania Group
to
Homestake DUSEL Program

 Participation to the realization of the detector for long baseline neutrinos from Fermilab;

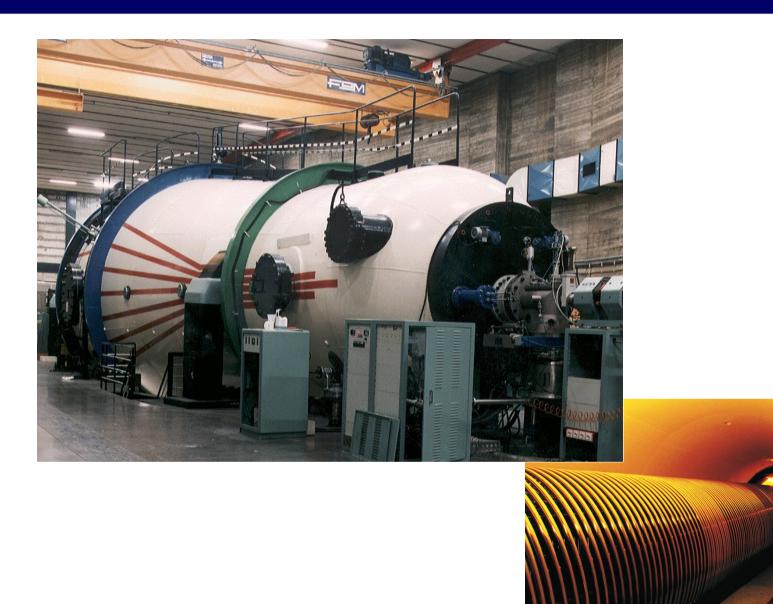
2) Contributions to measurements of the nuclear matrix elements relevant in obtaining neutrino mass from double beta decay lifetimes.



LNS lay-out



The Tandem accelerator



The Superconducting Cyclotron



$$(T/A)_{max} = K_{bending} (Q/A)^2 \sim 25 \text{ AMeV}$$
¹⁹⁷Au

$$(T/A)_{max} = K_{focusing} (Q/A) = 100 AMeV$$
 light ions



Bending limit K=800

Focusing limit Kfoc=200

Pole radius 90 cm

Yoke outer radius 190.3 cm

Yoke full height 286 cm Min-Max field 2.2-4.8

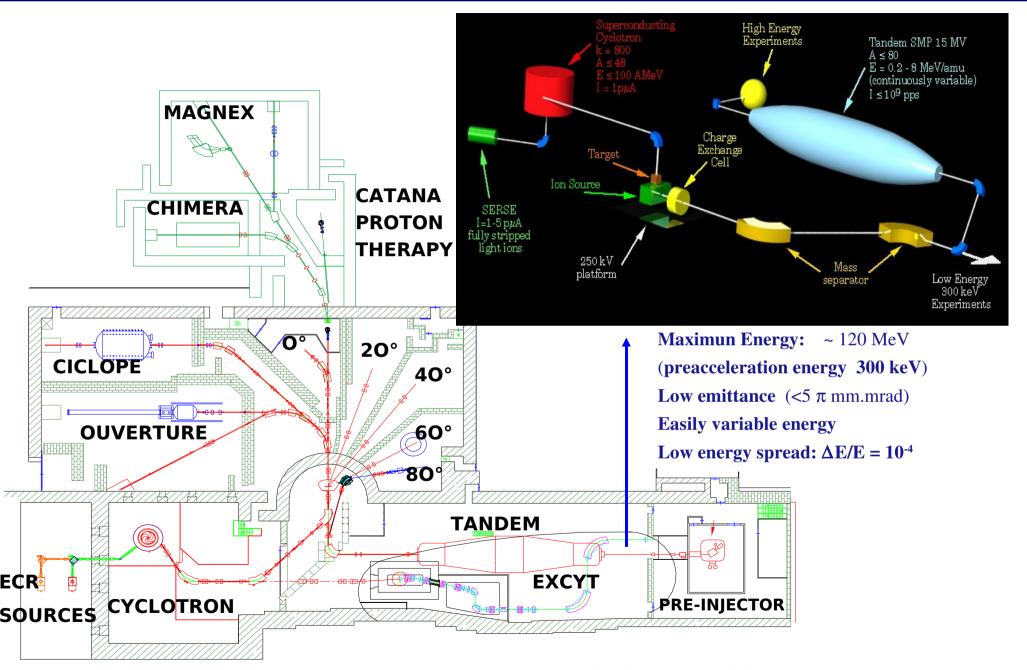
Min-Max field Tesla

Sectors 3

RF range 15-48 MHz



The EXCYT facility for radioactive beams



LANDIS

The laboratory of non destructive analysis of the LNS/INFN

THE FIRST PORTABLE PIXE- α SYSTEM

LICENCE CEA/INFN N° 9807435



The source was realised by electro-deposition of ²¹⁰Po on a thin silver film. The source was sealed and was certified as non contaminant.

The energy of the outcoming α particles is about 4.5 MeV.



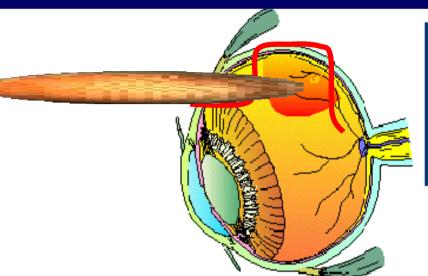
The in-situ analysis of samples in the cultural heritage field has been up to now very successful and will continue in the future.

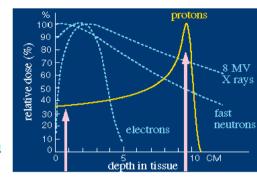
Present important goal:

The Archaeological Museum of Misurata (Libia) for the characterization of the "Misurata treasure" (110000 Roman Age silverne atends he in a shington, DC, Nov 2-4,2007

CATANA: a facility for proton therapy treatment of the eye tumors







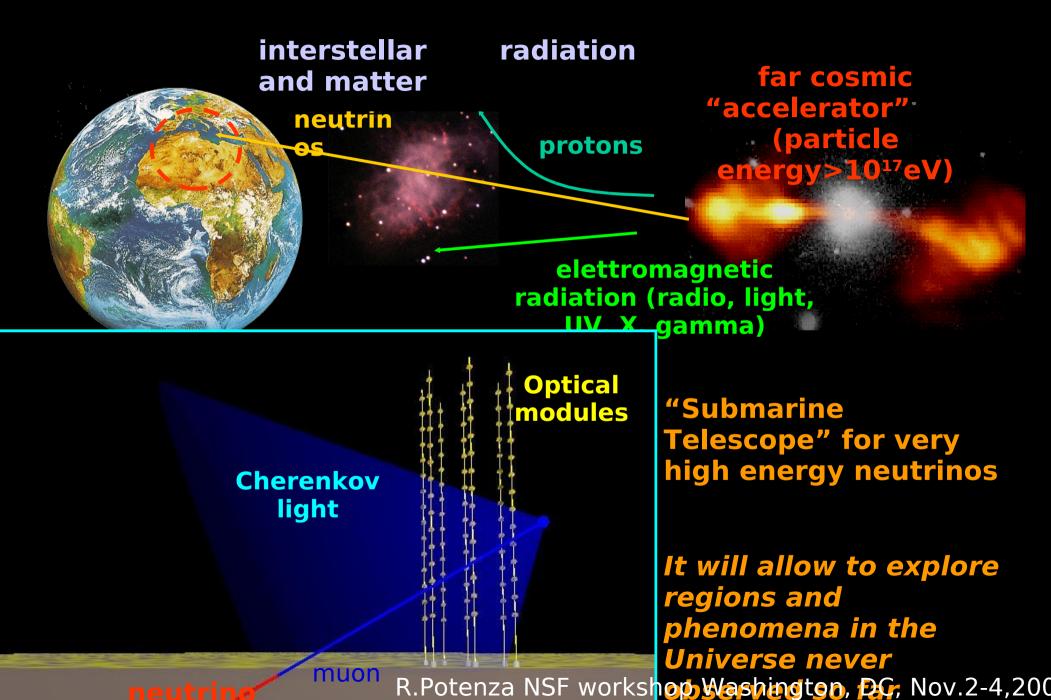
R.Potenza

Proton therapy beam time
2002: 750 hours 23
patients 600 hours 34
patients 350 hours 19
patients 420 hours 16
patients 492 hours 31
patients 197 hours 18

Total: 141 atients

patients NSF workshop Washington, DC, Nov.2-4,2007

High energy astrophysics



Measurements of nuclear matrix elements relevant for neutrino mass expected from double beta decay lifetimes using suitable nuclear reactions

Particle spectra near 0 deg through diamond detectors (no magnetic spectrometers)

Detectors based on polycristalline or monocristalline CVD diamonds show today good energy resolution and will be tried to use to detect heavy ions near 0 deg due to their radiation hardness

MAGNEX

Main elements Position sensitive MCP start detector;

- vertically focusing quadrupole;
- bending magnet;
- Focal plane detector measuring ion direction, energy, charge and





PSD based on microchannel plate technology



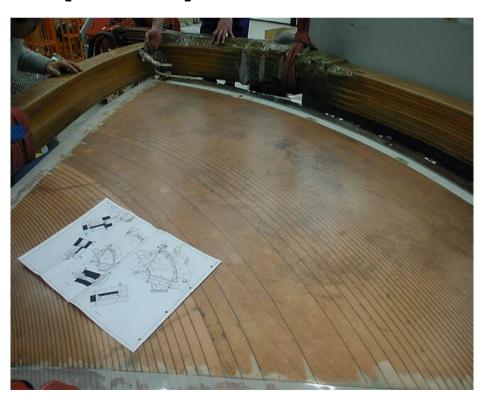
The Focal Plane

Detector

The FPD, realized in collaboration with GANIL, is ready and mounted on the

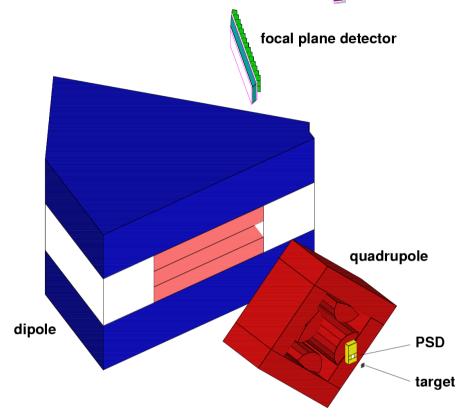
Hardware minimisation for

- Rotation of focal plane detector of 59°
- 8th order polinomyal shaping of dipole boundaries
- Introduction of surface coils in the dipole pole tips





R.Potenza NSF workshop Washington, DC, Nov.2-4,2007 AG





Maximum magnetic rigidity

Solid angle

E max /E min

Total energy resolution (target 1 mm²) (90% of full acceptance)

Mass resolution

1.8 T•m

51 msr

1.5

~ 1/1000

1/250

Upper bent limits

E <30 AMeV

E < 25 AMeV

2 < A < 40

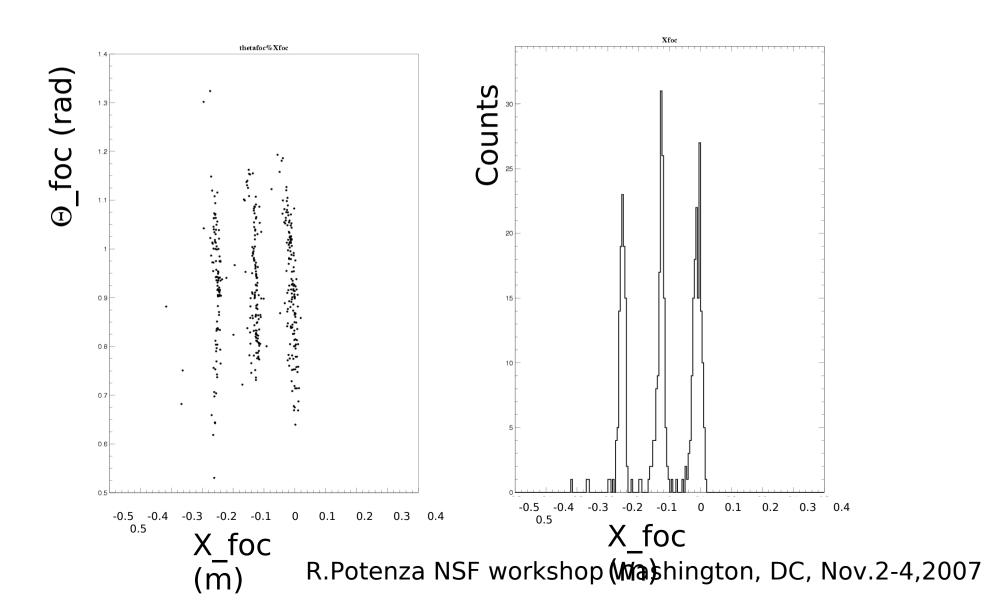
40 < A < 93

A.Cunsolo et al., NIMA 481 (2002)

A.Cunsolo et al., NIMA 484 (2002)

5

Alpha source at the target-object point MAGNEX in large acceptance mode



Experimental lines

- Complete the commissioning of the spectrometer with known reactions like (7Li,7Be) with Tandem beams
- **Experiments with EXCYT RIB's**
- Spectroscopic studies of heavy ions via (p,t) direct 2n pick-up and via (⁶Li,d) α-transfer
- Experiments of nuclear astrophysics (Trojan Horse Method)
- Experiments with quasi stable (e.g. ¹⁴C and tritium)
 Tandem beams
- Experiments with the LNS K800 Superconducting Cyclotron beams (e.g. pionic fusion)